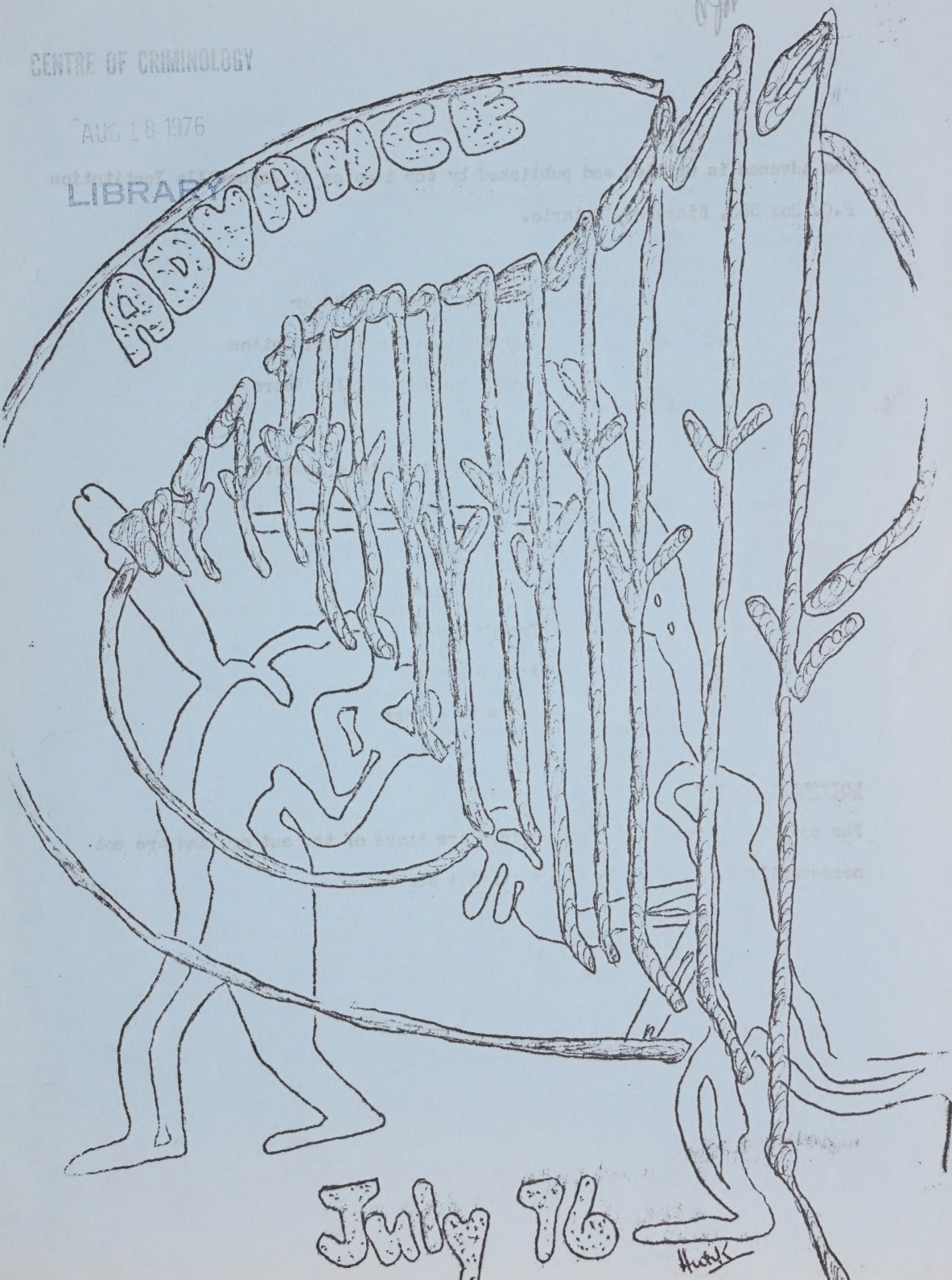


CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

AUG 18 1976

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ADVANCE



July 76

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The Advance is written and published by the inmates of Joyceville Institution
P.O. Box 880, Kingston, Ontario.

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EDITORIAL POLICY

The opinions expressed in any article are those of the author, and are not necessarily agreed with by the Editorial Staff.

EDITORIAL

Bruce Beechener

The Power of the Media, and its Influence

After various discussions with inmates, and various people outside the institutions, I've come to the conclusion that there are an awful lot of people who are influenced by what they read in the newspapers, and other areas of the media. I was extremely surprised at just how ignorant of the facts the average taxpayer is, not even being concerned where their tax money is spent. Not totally surprising was the fact that the average inmate was much more aware of just how foolishly some of the taxpayer's money is spent. Take for instance the average worker, bringing home a salary of say \$12,000 a year, which in this day and age is far from being what you'd call financially secure. People in this area are also the majority of our population, and to be quite frank, they are struggling to make ends meet.

The point I'm trying to make is a simple one. The government, which has its way of solving problems, usually ends up by making things look good on paper. But when you really get to the meat of their new ideas, you usually find that the only ones who benefit are the so-called middle class. For an example, let's take a look at our legal aid system. We are led to believe that this was all started because a lot of people in the lower class could not afford proper representation in the courts. But let's look at it from another point of view, like for instance there were an awful lot of middle class people who were suddenly taking an interest in becoming lawyers. Bear in mind that this was a situation that had to be handled just right. Now that they were faced with looking after the middle class interests, the government decided to give the lower class people a break. They said, let's supply them with free legal support, which, I might add, the taxpayer pays for. At this time there were a lot of lawyers having a tough time making a living, but this solved the problem. Now they had a lot of action, and why not? All the big name lawyers, instead of two or three helpers around their office, now expanded so that they had about six or seven. I mean, let's face it, how many times have you requested a well-known lawyer, and found that he was too busy to take your case, "but" he would send someone from his office to look after you? Who cares how much the replacement knew? No one but the poor guy stuck with him. But what could he do about it? Nothing. But it sure gave the replacement a chance to get some experience at the guy on trial's expense.

Next month we will look at a different area: just why the police department needs so much money to combat organized crime.

PUBLIC AWARENESS A CALCULATED RISK

For years we have been led down the garden path to believe that 'Rational Citizens' are finally waking to the complete failure of the penitentiaries approach to rehabilitation. Which can be found where it belongs in the dictionary between regurg and relapse. We and they have known this fact for years. If the citizens of this country want anything short of revenge from us, we would not be behind limestone walls, or do the inmates in the 'vills' believe the erection of barbed-wire topped fencing and gun tooting perimeter guards are added attractions for butterfly chasing botanists? Your guest editorial by Guy Roy, would suggest - that finally public is becoming aware social moralists. "Then why are they screaming for capital punishment and longer sentences?"

Inmates should realize that change will not come by sitting on our respective shitters contemplating what new innovating curriculum John Q Public is going to dictate to the penitentiaries that will benefit us the inmate.

Change will come only when we the inmate take progressive steps to bring about our own change. The steps which Attica, KP, and Millhaven and B.C. took, did little other than make both the public and the inmates aware that we need change and mean business. So, what can be done effectively?

There are a few means at our disposal. Approximately 80% of us will be back in our respective prisons in the future. A great number of this 80% will be back before our mandatory is up. The majority of us have opted out of living in the same society as the one that put us in here in the first place.

An alternative to this is a society run by cons for cons. This is not as far fetched as it may seem. A few enterprising cons could apply for a grant to run a co-operative farm in the outskirts of a prison city such as Kingston. We could draw labour from those newly released. It would give people a chance to get their heads together while on mandatory. And in-depth study by a few progressive cons or ex-cons could turn this into a viable alternative to hitting the bricks with no place to go and little bread to go on.

There are many ventures of this nature that we the inmate could put our collective heads together working out solutions to prevent or at least stall our return to prison.

I, for one, do not believe the public will do it for us. The fear in of us is the major stumbling block. My distaste for the square John Public and their society is another barrier. Therefore, lets make a society of our own. After all that's how this country first became settled. (I wonder how many 'citizens' realize their ancestors were thieves and ex-cons???????)

This is an exchange Editorial from the Prison For Women, and they would like to have comments made. So if you have any to make just drop them in the Committee Box or give them to the Editor of the Advance, and we will see that they get forwarded over their.

Editorial By
Nancy Ward Armour:
Tightwire.

antecedents by Hutik

Harry had the painful task of speaking to a parole man this morning. He'd gone over in his mind all the various sorts of tricky questions they asked. He'd collected anecdotes from other fellows. He was still nervous. They always seemed to be trying to throw you off balance.

He was drinking his last cup of coffee before the work call when John sat down at the table and said, "You're going to see that parole board this morning? I hear they turned down everybody yesterday except one guy. He got a temporary pass approved by them to go to a funeral."

"Yes, they will approve that sort of pass I think, provided you're not too shocked by the death."

He felt as if he was going to his own funeral. He wondered if he asked them to approve a pass so he could sit in some chapel and cry over his past life if it would impress them. He doubted it. That guy with the squinty eyes looked like a mean one. He seemed to remember all sorts of lines he'd heard and when you were speaking he wasn't listening so much as trying to fit you into some category he'd dealt with before. If you said the wrong things you got into a turn-down track. If you said the right things you got a surprising approval. That's what made him nervous. No one had done a study on what these birds found personally approvable and personally disapprovable. He wasn't fooled by all the fancy literature into thinking that the decisions were based on anything else in reality except their impressions of you and the way these stacked up with their personal impressions on what convicts should be like to merit their approval.

He was on his way to work when he heard his name called. He went over to the desk and he was handed a movement pass. "Report to Station K. You're up for interview by the Panel this morning!"

The bench was occupied when he got there by one sad-looking man

2 Antecedents...

with long hair. "I don't think they'll like my long hair," he muttered, "But my wife likes it like this, so what the hell..."

It was a familiar sort of despair. You couldn't please everybody. You had to make a choice between people you loved and people who didn't love you at all. With power to crucify you though. They loved society. You didn't because you broke the law. It didn't feel this way, but that was the philosophy. The system everyone feared was the philosophy system, mostly. The other system was locks and bars and keys, but it was relatively straight forward. After all, a key will lock and unlock and that was about it. Philosophy systems could wreck you and not leave a visible mark.

What was the current philosophy on penology and criminology? As usual, the precedents were uppermost. What did we do last time? What did you do last time? He still had to set a new precedent with them about what it was this time. Perhaps he would be successful, they would listen a little and he could get a word in edgewise...

The fellow next to him was called first. He went in, squashing his cigarette out as he went, desirous to create a good impression of not having any vices or filthy habits. You had to give a picture that you had your behaviors under iron-willed control. You were a disciplined person who realized you had useless habits you must get rid of.

There was lots of traffic past the bench. The secretaries went by giggling to one another, unmindful of his desperation, never realizing how a scratch on paper could change their lives in an instant. The sweeper went past grinning as if he already knew what the parole board had decided. He had to admit that the odds were probably quite predictable, so he never hated the guy. After all, most men had tried everything in the book and most methods had been shot down. An inventive genius was needed to come up with a new approach. Perhaps it would be him. But he couldn't

3-Antecedents

think of anything brilliant...

The first victim came out looking grim. "They deferred me for six months," he muttered, as he pulled himself together and went back to work. He would have to explain why about twenty times that day, with all the ins and outs of the confrontation. His fellow convicts had to reassure themselves that his bad luck had nothing to do with them.

When his name was called by the clerk, he went in, searching vaguely for the chair. It was a comfortable armchair. He was disarmed to some extent by the unusual pleasure of putting his butt into the upholstery.

The gimlet-eyed witch in charge of the proceedings was leafing through a file that was supposed to be his, but it seemed awfully thick. He couldn't remember having done so many reportable items. They kept files on everything though. They probably had a slip showing exactly the number of rolls of toilet tissue he'd been issued with that year. It might indicate something to do with his social adjustment...

"So, you're the big bad bank robber!" the acidic voice said, and the gimlet eyes bored into him.

What did you say to such a question? It was like the one where the guy asked you why you didn't stop beating up on your grandmother. He smiled a little at the association and the burly member of the board with the crew cut said to gimlet eyes: "Apparently we have another one of those smart alecs who think stealing other people's money is a big joke!"

Gimlet-eyes closed the file and sat back, her fingers joined in the sanctimonious steeple-with-all-the-people shape. "Is that right, Harry? Do you find this whole procedure a joke?"

It was a welcome contradiction of his true feelings, so he gained a little logical way. He was quite calm.

"Not at all, Mrs..."

"Miss!..."

4-Antecedents

"Not at all, Miss..."

"Well, I'm not at all pleased with your attitude," burly voice, beetle-brow said, flipping open his file, "It says here that you never go near the chapel!"

"What about it, Harry?" asked gimlet-eyes, as she lit a tailor-made cigarette out of a gold case. "Why don't you go to church? Are you that anti-social that you can't make a compromise here and there?"

"Not at all, Miss..." Harry said, "I'm just not religious!"

"Religious!" gimlet-eyes almost shrieked at him, "Dear god, that's not the point at all! Don't you realize that people are afraid of bank robbers and criminals? They need some reassurance that you're going to be more respectful of social norms!"

"I don't see any purpose in carrying this discussion any further at this time!" burly snapped, his acid-stomach from the bad machine coffee making him vicious, "This man isn't articulate enough to handle parole!"

"True!" gimlet-eyes said cheerfully, "That's true! You have got

to be more communicative!" she advised Harry very loftily, writing a notation on her pad. Then her tired voice, reciting the sing-song which was like receiving a brand new sentence: "Very well, Harry! See us again next year! I trust you will be more ready then than you are now!"

They both stopped talking and feasted their eyes on him. To see the reaction. He cheated them though. He smiled, got up and said, "Thank you very much!" shook their hands warmly and left. Let them put that down in his file if they could....

WORK DILIGENTLY WITH INTEGRITY...



... YOU'LL ALWAYS GET YOUR REWARD...



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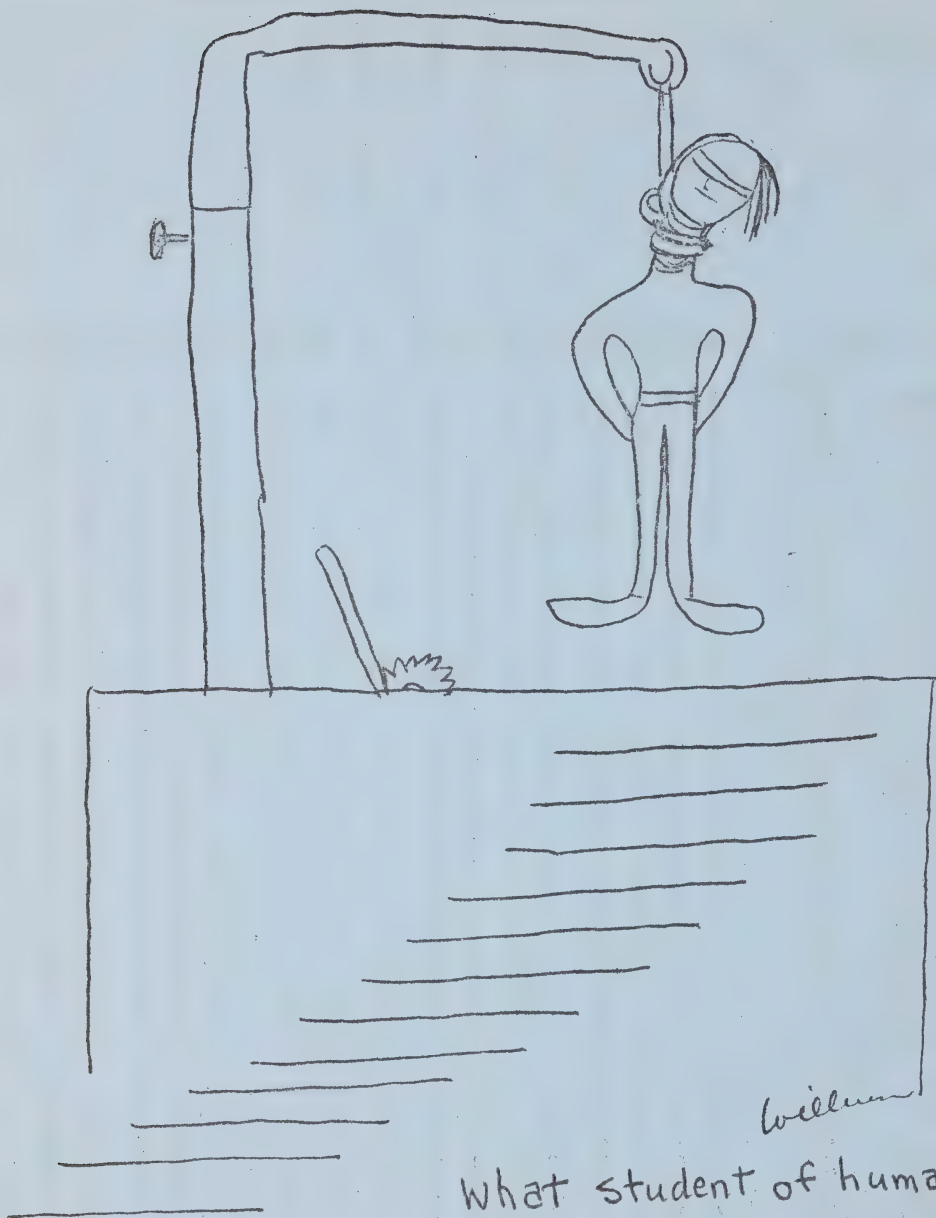
BASEBALL STATS AS OF JULY 8, 1976---by Jack Hagan, Statistician

MINOR LEAGUE:	Team	G.P.	W	L	T	P
	Native Sons	8	7	1	0	14
	Bears	7	3	4	0	6
	Trinity Flyers	5	0	5	0	0

MAJOR LEAGUE:	Team	G.P.	W	L	T	P
	Expos	9	6	3	0	12
	Dodgers	9	5	4	0	10

JETS: 13 2 11 0 4

		Individual Player Stats																	
Name	Bat.	Av.	GP	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	2B	3B	HR	SB	SAC	HP	PB	SO	RBI	F.A.v.
Bears																			
Peltier	.440		7	25	9	11	9	6	2	0	4	0	4	1	1	2	5	7	.882
Stewart	.143		4	7	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	.500
Maurage	.250		8	28	5	7	7	24	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	6	5	.912
Brown	.526		6	19	6	10	16	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	.909
Anderson	.304		7	23	7	7	12	2	5	1	0	0	7	2	1	0	4	5	.737
Rudd	.355		9	31	9	11	21	8	8	6	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	7	.782
Wagner	.417		6	24	5	10	9	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	.846
Spence	.364		3	11	4	4	1	7	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	.727
G.Bell	.375		2	8	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.000
Levinski	.500		1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1.000
Witherstone	.571		3	7	4	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.875
Bart	.250		2	8	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1.000
Native Sons																			
M. Belanger	.000		1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.000
Bernard	.364		8	33	12	12	41	3	7	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	.863
Carruthers	.469		8	32	15	15	7	4	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	7	.579
LeSarge	.529		5	17	6	9	4	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	1.000
Marvin	.000		1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.000
McCoy	.000		1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000
Toulouse	.125		10	32	8	4	17	12	11	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	4	.725
P. Henry	.571		8	21	12	12	14	9	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	7	.852
K. Henry	.273		4	11	5	3	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	.778
P.McDonald	.343		10	35	12	12	1	11	3	3	0	1	7	2	0	3	5	11	.800
Ingersoll	.250		2	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.000
Pitwanikwat	.334		4	9	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	.667
Kulchyski	.000		4	10	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	1.000
Trinity Flyers																			
Dubroy	.471		5	17	4	8	0	14	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	.875
Pascoe	.223		4	9	1	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	.714
Roy	.235		5	17	3	4	22	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	.923
Mitchell	.200		3	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	.667
McCarty	.267		5	15	0	4	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.667
K. Wilson	.357		4	14	4	5	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000
Booth	.583		4	12	2	7	5	7	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	.750
McGrath	.294		5	17	6	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	.750
Larocque	.143		3	7	1	1	8	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	.917
Murphy	.400		2	5	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	.833
Mowbray	.000		2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1.000
Johnson	.333		1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1.000
Fredricks	.000		3	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333
J. Miller	.182		4	11	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.000



What student of human nature does this satisfy?

Why all the fuss about the death penalty

I am writing this letter in regards to the recent outcry, supposedly from the great majority of Canadians, about the abolishment of Capital Punishment in Canada. As most Canadians know, the last official hanging in Canada were in 1962 in Toronto. But what the public really doesn't know about is the ~~unofficially~~ unofficial hanging that have been taking place since 1962, and what will continue to take place, as long as you have prisons. Alright now they have abolished the death penalty. Now lets take a look at the problem of suicides in prisons? Now about the Federal Government putting out the results of all the suicides that take place in the Federal Institutions. The writer of this article has been in prison since 1968, and in this period, he has been in different Federal Institutions, and has kept close count on just how many suicides there have been in the institutions he has been in. And he stopped counting at 30. So for you retentivists you should be happy to know that 9 out of 10 hung themselves. An interesting Stat. is that in 1973 in Saskatchewan Penitentiary alone, 11 men killed themselves. Now I would suggest to the powers to be, that all they would have to do to keep the so called majority out there happy, is simply this, everytime a man hangs himself in prison, and you can be sure there will be plenty, when they vote on the peace and security bill. all they would have to do is this, why not take colour pictures, when the inmates hang themselves in prison, and distribute them to all the newspapers, and maybe that would satisfy the bloodthirsty voters. Unfortunately all the suicides, are not convicted murder, but I'm sure that there would be enough to satisfy everyone that is interested.

R. Ward 5494

BASEBALL STATS, Continued...

Individual Player Stats

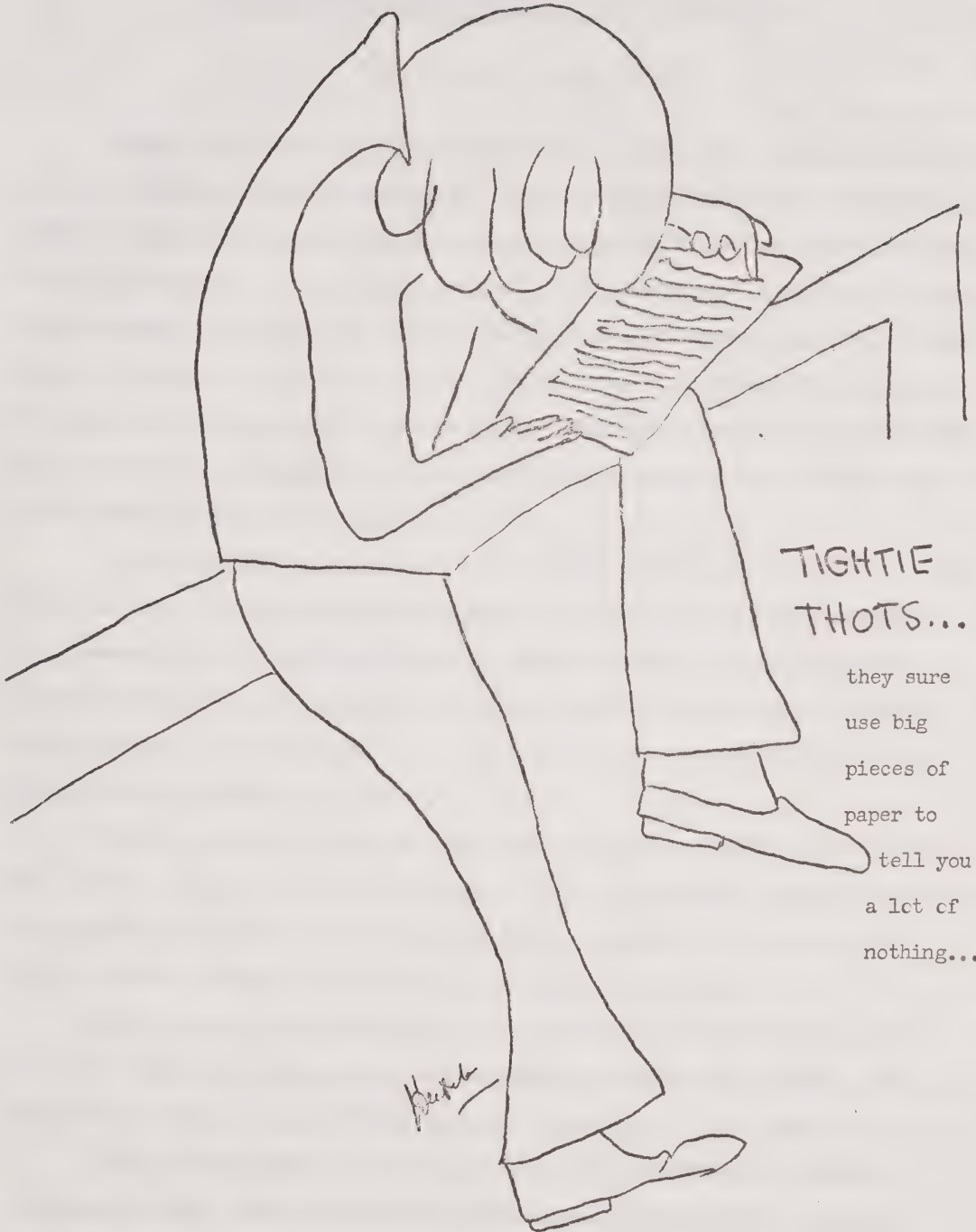
<u>Name</u>	Bat.	Av.	GP	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	2B	3B	HR	SB	SAC	HP	RB	SO	RBI	F.A.v.
	<u>Expos</u>																		
Souchuck	.323	9	31	8	10	7	22	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	16		.935
Caruso	.313	7	16	6	5	14	4	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	4	4		.857
Lansdowne	.333	7	18	6	6	10	6	1	2	1	0	3	1	3	2	1	1		.941
Dumais	.292	7	24	9	7	14	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	4		.842
Van Bree	.167	3	6	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	3	0	2		.833
Abbott	.263	7	19	7	5	22	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2		.923
Frank	.304	7	23	8	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	6		.800
W. Bell	.375	5	16	11	6	12	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	5	1	4		.929
Hewston	.455	4	11	5	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	5		1.000
Seip	.167	6	18	4	3	12	9	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	5		.625
Grison	.235	6	17	3	4	7	7	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	1		.933
Druer	.412	5	17	2	7	6	9	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	6		.882
Mangoff	.222	3	9	4	2	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2		1.000
L.Sauve	.500	2	8	2	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3		1.000
Sakai	1.000	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1.000
Howard	.750	1	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1.000

Dodgers

Bodgers																		
Beechener	.600	9	30	15	18	10	7	2	5	1	2	4	2	0	0	0	4	.895
O'Connor	.605	12	38	12	23	12	0	2	6	0	1	3	2	1	2	3	12	.167
Keays	.478	8	23	10	11	8	13	4	1	2	1	4	0	1	7	3	5	.840
Williams	.400	6	15	5	6	1	4	4	2	0	0	5	1	0	5	2	2	.556
Whiteman	.364	10	33	9	12	51	2	5	3	1	1	6	0	0	3	3	12	.914
Newton	.429	5	14	5	6	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	1.000
McLean	.294	7	17	8	5	8	7	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	6	3	2	.882
Laycock	.606	10	33	15	20	34	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	8	1.000
Manuel	.313	5	16	3	5	11	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	3	.929
Prince	.266	6	14	5	4	8	9	4	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	.810
Lawrence	.353	7	17	10	6	5	7	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	10	2	3	.750
Jones	.214	7	14	5	3	13	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	4	4	.154
Bryson	.529	5	17	4	9	5	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	.833
Weatherall	.333	5	15	3	5	3	12	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	.882
Turner	.000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.000
Cross	.333	6	12	7	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	3	1.000

Jet 3

[illegible]



TIGHTIE THOTS...

they sure
use big
pieces of
paper to
tell you
a lot of
nothing...

Gay Liberation....The Visible Quest For Equality

By: Guy Roy (1569) - P.I.T.

Canada, like the United States, England and many other Western Countries, advocates freedom as the cornerstone of its social system which comes under the banner of liberal democracy - albeit that everywhere is heard the cry for justice, liberty, and equality. In addition to the consistent protest of oppressed classes, we are currently witnessing an awakening of previously passive minorities seeking change, including the Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation Movements, along with the many ethnic groups still in search of the ever elusive dream of egalitarianism and brotherhood so eloquently professed as being the Canadian Way Of Life by the ruling class and their functionaries.

If, as is often postulated from the "official" Canadian standpoint, liberty begins at the point where unorthodox opinions may be freely presented, without legal, social, or economic penalties, then there is absolute irrationalism and irresponsibility being exercised by the public institutions and their officials in this country who continue to limit free expression to only those who uphold orthodox views of thought and action.

There is no such thing as a wishy-washy liberation, anymore than there is room for intellectual dishonesty in trying to justify liberation by saying that in our society we are "freer" than in most other countries. Liberation is as cleanly defined as virginity - either you have it or you do not.

Before we can focus on Gay Liberation activity in Canadian prisons, we must first examine the necessity of Gay Liberation in society as a whole, and understand how this struggle effects everyone regardless of their sexuality.

Most of us are familiar with the Omnibus Bill passed by the Canadian government in 1969. The section dealing with homosexuality stated in essence that homosexual acts would no longer be illegal providing they concerned two

consenting adults in private. For a vast percentage of the Canadian heterosexual population the passing of this Omnibus Bill told them that homosexuals had (at last) reached their goals and now the homosexual struggle for equality could be put aside and forgotten (once and for all). Unfortunately, liberation does not come by way of legislation alone - if our socialization was not oriented to oppress homosexuals then the legislation would not have been necessary in the first place, so it becomes obvious that the struggle for Gay Liberation must now continue along the lines of raising the Canadian social consciousness to the whole Gay Liberation struggle. Indeed it would serve us well to recognize the struggle that is going on at the global level.

It is worth noting that many among the Canadian Gay population are still asleep from the barbiturate Canada's Parliament handed out in the name of the Omnibus Bill, and it is high time they reawaken their awareness to the realities of our society and come to grips with the necessary action needed to overcome the oppression that far too many have accepted as a way of life.

With the arrival of the Omnibus Bill it was certainly not beyond reason to expect (at the very least) the acceptance of the spirit of that law by society as a whole. Yet, even today, most media outlets, be it radio, television, or the responsible journalism claimed in this country, refuse to accept ads announcing Gay social activities - notwithstanding the fact that many are quick to erroneously report a "pedophilic crime" as being a "homosexual crime."

The very government who produced this anti-discrimination Omnibus Bill have seen it fit to leave discriminatory laws on the books - laws that deal with immigration and laws that prescribe double the penalties for what is called a homosexual offense over a (heterosexual) crime of equal circumstances and seriousness.

Apart from the Establishment, a vast majority of heterosexuals are yet to awaken to the 20th Century and, as a result, are still in their inherited mis-

conceptions about homosexuality, passing on their residual stereotyped taboos whenever the subject of sexuality is spoken within their family or social groups. The result of the Gay population allowing this ignorance of homosexuality to continue by remaining "invisible" is reflected when the homosexual comes out into the open - be it by accident or choice - and he suddenly finds himself looking for a new job, a new apartment, and quite often a new set of friends as well.

Even when an injustice is committed against a homosexual, and this injustice is in glaring violation of the Omnibus Bill, it is almost impossible to gain any public sympathy, and when one turns to the instituted framework seeking justice, all that is apt to happen is a frustrating erosion of his confidence in our social system, caused by the flagrant ignoring of the rule of law by public officials.

As long as the homosexual society as a whole is prepared to accept these things, nothing will change. Certainly it is being naive in the extreme to believe that total liberation will come as a natural phenomenon, and that all Gays need to do is sit around and anticipate its arrival, conveniently armed with the same kind of patience required by those who are waiting for the Second Coming of Christ. Liberation is not something an oppressing society hands over just for the asking; it is something that is wanted bad enough that the oppressed are prepared to rip it from the grasp of their oppressors.

Gay activists are revolutionizing the homosexual's role in today's society - and we are all activists whether we realize it or not, for we are either part of the solution or we are part of the problem. The question, of course, that each Gay person must ask himself is will he be an activists on the negative side, who through silence and passive "invisibleness" helps perpetuate the wrongs committed against all Gays, or will he be "visible" and become active in finding the solutions to our social problems and demand their implementation.

Realizing that prisons are indeed a part of our society - perhaps the soul of our society - there are many Gay Liberation periodicals whose editors recognize the importance of demonstrating a genuine solidarity with incarcerated homosexuals. Beyond the free subscriptions being sent out to the prisons (many of which are not allowed in) they offer veritable solace, hope, and vital assistance by keeping Gay prisoners in tune with activities developing in the outside Gay communities. To evaluate the feedback on this endeavor, we need only read the letters prisoners send the various Gay publications - they clearly contain the pulse of Gay Pride.

If Gay Liberation is to materialize inside prison walls it will demand that all homosexuals work toward that happening. It is therefore incumbent upon all homosexuals to become seriously concerned with what is happening inside our penitentiaries. It is not a question of condoning the crimes which have been committed, but we surely understand that regardless if a Gay person is in chains or not, each and every Gay person is a political prisoner - all victims of a social system that handcuff the Gay person to the frustration of not being able to lead his life in peace because of his sexuality.

The struggle for Gay Liberation has never recognized city limits, provincial lines or national borders, and it certainly cannot tolerate being on the outside of prison walls when injustices are systematically occurring on the inside. From the moment a known homosexual enters incarceration the archaic views held by most prison authorities handicap his equal participation in regular prison programs such as: job assignments; cell allocations; institutional privileges; and cruelly place that person's parole opportunities in constant jeopardy.

When homosexuality equates a sentence punishable above and beyond what the courts have handed down, then in the quest for Gay Liberation and certainly in our thirst for total liberation for all the oppressed people in our society we must deny prison officialdom from persevering with this atrocious inegalitarianism. For the Gay community on the outside, as well as those on the inside, to accept inequality in our penitentiaries is tantamount to accepting prison walls around

one's sexuality.

There are many well-respected organizations from the outside communities who are working within the penitentiary social service programs and are making a meaningful contribution in preparing prisoners for their eventual return to society. Through their labour they have acquired firsthand knowledge of prison conditions, and over the years their influence has been instrumental towards bringing needed changes to a successful fruition.

Alcoholics Anonymous, for example, have a multi-national organization operating in hundreds of institutions. There are numerous religious-oriented groups who enter the penitentiaries on a weekly basis and hold constructive seminars. Also included on the list of concerned citizens are the many cultural groups, such as the National Black Coalition and the Indian Brotherhood, who realize that certain ethnic and indigenous backgrounds demand individual considerations that the penal system is not prepared to administer.

While there have been many Gay Liberation groups availing themselves to the Penitentiary Service to come into the prisons to assist inmates, the first is yet to be given the green light by any warden.

If positive changes relating to the treatment of Gays in our penitentiaries are to materialize, they will be the direct result of cooperative pressure of inside and outside solidarity. To achieve this, Gay publications may well become the roar of prison riots that focus public attention on injustices and demand their rectification. It may require exposing the complete penal system hierarchy, as well as the entire political stratification, to the embarrassment of justifying the rationale for these discriminatory practices, all of which are being financed at the expense of the taxpayer - Gay people pay taxes too. By whatever means necessary, prison doors must be opened to the Gay Liberation groups who want to enter and begin working as duly accredited social groups, and to those who are eager to challenge the inequalitarian policies that presently exist.

Once Gay Liberation groups are established as a recognized agency operating independent of penitentiary funding, but with access to the empirical data and testimony concerning irregularities in the treatment of Gay inmates, they will be in a position to demand and receive changes through high-level negotiations. Undoubtedly, the following will rank as some of the top priorities:

Removal of the word "homosexual" or "Lesbian" from all inmate institutional files. (While it is desired that homosexuals become "visible" in the cause for Gay Liberation, this "visibility" must come at a time when one is psychologically prepared to do so and it must not be forced on anyone.) This identifying by sexual-orientation reprehensibly subjects prisoners to the mercy of any prison official who may hold prejudices against homosexuals, and opens the door to bias and arbitrary decisions that concern every aspect of the inmate's future - both while incarcerated and after release.

Homosexuality must be removed from the negative column when assessing the merits of a parole plan application. Repeatedly and unequivocally this becomes the deciding factor that causes denial whereas heterosexuality would have earned freedom. Acceptable parole plans usually require: secured employment; living accommodations compatible to earning power; and a citizen from the community who is willing to undertake the ostensible role of becoming the parolee's sponsor. Though this criteria may be adequately fulfilled, Gay inmates are seldom (if ever) granted paroles should investigations or applications document predetermination to share a living unit in a homosexual environment.

In Canada, where homosexuality is covered by the anti-discrimination Omnibus Bill, a recent attempt to establish a possible precedent that would have allowed a Gay prisoner to return to his homosexual lover resulted in contributing to the inmate's parole being denied. (Parole denied April 11, 1974. Inmate No. 9250. Leclerc Institution, Quebec, Canada. National Parole Board and Leclerc Institution inmate files.)

On July 31, 1974, the author of this article had a meeting with Miss Inger Hansen, The Correctional Investigator (Ombudsperson) for the Canadian Penitentiary Service, to discuss an official grievance personally lodged on April 1, 1974, against Mr. J.P. Dugas, Director of Leclerc Institution, Quebec, concerning his discriminatory practices when relating to homosexuality. The 60-page grievance documented gross irregularities in the following areas: established institutional privileges; administrative mishandling of inmate grievance procedure; temporary release considerations; and normal processing of parole applications.

Copies of the grievance were presented to: Mr. J.P. Dugas, Director, Leclerc Institution; Mr. Laferriere, Director Quebec Regional Offices; Mr. P. Faguy, Commissioner of Penitentiaries; Hon. Flora MacDonald, M.P.; Hon. A. Bruin, M.P.; Hon. D. Lewis, M.P.; Hon. R. Stanfield, M.P.; Hon. Senator Hastings, Senate of Canada; Hon. W. Allmand, Solicitor General; Hon. O.L. Lang, Justice Minister; Rt. Hon. P. Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada.

Here are the most salient results of the meeting with Miss Hansen:

- 1) She would look into the grievance and reply.
- 2) It is now June, 1976 - 2 years less 1 month later - I am still waiting for Miss Hansen's reply.

Of prime importance to all of us is to understand that penitentiaries by their very nature alienate human beings. In an environment where prisoners must deal with an oppressing administration on one hand, the Gay inmate must also cope on the other hand with a vast percentage of heterosexual prisoners who suffer from chronic homophobia, and this situation can easily lead to where solidarity is in constant danger of degenerating into individualism in its most inauspicious form. Unquestionably, Gay inmates need an outlet to discuss problems that are particular to homosexuality. There are no such avenues open within the present institutional structures. Unfortunately, most penal system chaplains are not in harmony with the views of progressive Gay Christian organi-

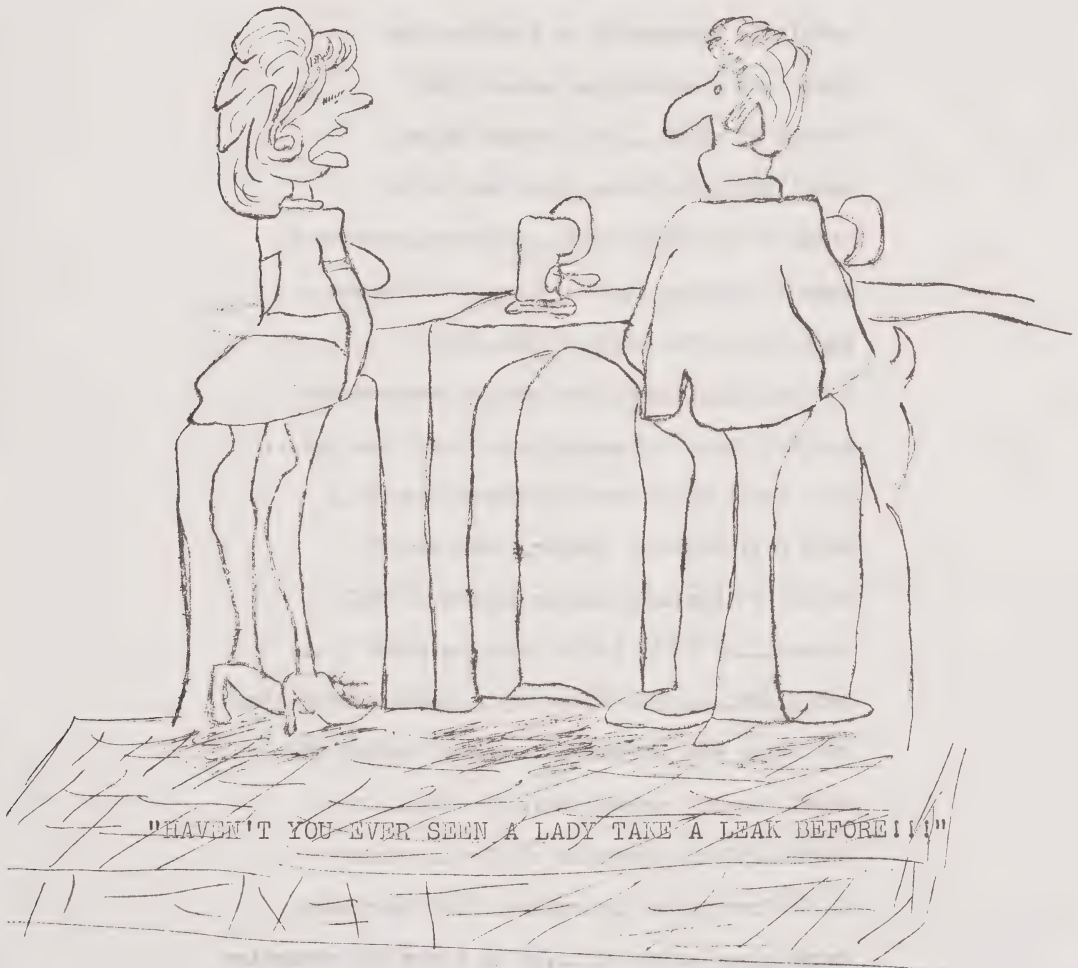
zations such as "Dignity" or "The Metropolitan Community Church," and therefore are unable to render counseling services that relate to homosexuality - the Churches are yet to come into harmony with Canada's Law enshrined in the Omnibus Bill.

The strength of a democracy and the liberation of its oppressed is only as great as the will of the people who uphold it. The movement for full equality for all oppressed reflects not only the creed of the oppressed who wish to assert their equality, but also the feeling of democratically inclined men and women who resent the treatment of any other human being as an inferior, on the basis that this inequality coupled with unfair and arrogant prejudices, is harmful not only to the person so treated, but also to the person who mates it out.

We all know how long Blacks have waited in our society to get a taste of freedom and what egalitarian concepts could be like should they ever get them. How long has the gay person waited for liberation? How much longer does Canadian society think its 2½-million Gay Canadians can afford to wait? Though open dialogue is ideal, it must lead to the kind of action that will produce the required change of the social relations which exist today, or else it will degenerate into nothing more than a tension-releasing device, and consequently, maintain the status quo that renders a homosexual a second-class citizen in his own country.

Beyond the limited rights which ostensibly were documented in the Omnibus Bill, we have got to realize that the Gay person's struggle for liberation cannot be seen in isolation from the dynamic struggle against scarcity and oppression taking place nationally and internationally. Everywhere the constant quest is for a new social order that will be based on greater opportunity and equality. It is therefore incumbent upon homosexuals to become "visible" co-architects in the design of our country's future, and supply the empirical evidence of the efforts spent in the continuous struggle to improve the quality of life for everyone. No one wants to put their sexuality in the limelight for no good reason. To seek a sexual liberation in itself is a waste of time, but until the Gay person makes

himself "visible" he will go uncounted and remain oppressed. It is not the Gay person who wants to be "visible" it is the heterosexual society that forces this situation on the Gay person. Equality requires a change from our status quo. Until the Gay person makes his contribution known by "visible" activity, and therefore be in a position allowing him to demand equal recognition in return for the acknowledged labour he provided in developing society, he will have little meaningful say in determining his destiny as a homosexual and at any given time during the evolution of social change, he will remain "odd" man out.



homicide... by hutik

homicide happens on many pathways
of life...there is no one setting...
which is why people get hysterical
about it...punish excessively those
doing it...find to their dismay that
it isn't a special craziness or disease
of outlook...the symptoms akin to a
common cold...efforts to exaggerate
motivations telling them nothing...
precisely because it is a motivation
lack, not a motivation excess that
brings it about...the trapped animal
reaction...the frozen mind unable to
think of anything else...the over-programmed
person fighting their way out of a corner...
homicide is the work of amateurs in
the main...although the work of professional
gangland house cleaners gets great coverage...
this isn't the average murderer though...
he's well-behaved, proper, even stuffy
in his ethics...he has no desire to kill
anyone...or if he has he worries about it...
seeks god...seeks psychology...seeks consolation
for being such a nasty...ends up busting the
short circuit connection...the fuse...the
block...of his channels of flow...because
it is foreign to his culture that he should
think a way around it...or he lacks the education
to know how to dump it discretely...

JOKES

Tinkles that tangle and swirl silver birds,
Are oft times concealing dinosaur turds.
For if there's one thing in life always same,
Game's are for all, and all is a game.

And if it's you would in life get ahead,
There's one thing you do once, and that is drop dead.
And if you're thinking I'm joking;-it's true;
But I know your a bigger joke brother;-it's you.

Life is

Life's savage and ravaged, gruesome and stark,
And blissful, ecstatic, stupendous, a lark.
Depending on will, predestination; luck...
It is safe to say, that life is a ____?

Jello

There are pools in my mind of pure gravy/train
Up in the jello I will call my brain,
Is room for another new product or two;
Just stack their image in Buster Brown's shoe.

Written By

Danny McDermitt

mount olympus magic... by hutik

giants...pole vaulting 20 some
feet...the feeling of seeing life
at the level of the god's eyes...
even for a split second...like the
astronaut viewing earth from an
angle denied to most earthmen...
feeling tall in races...stretched
out along the track...super muscles
kissing the super mind...alert...
aware of tracks beyond the immediately
sensed...high roads of the mind...
soul evidence...of real possibilities
of going into the halls of zeus and
delphic oracles...seeing more than the
crowds...the dust clouds...the squalls
of rain appearing in natural orders...
the promise of higher civilization...the
dream of it in ancient greece...the
painful steps of its realization down
through the centuries...the actualization
of its strengths to come tomorrow...as
soon as the practice race ends and we
stand before the gods to measure up to
the requirements of reality...as we state
our brawn...our minds...our spirits...into
one man rule of the combination of what
makes greatness in any endeavor...caesars
all...

JAIL TALK DOUBLE TALK by Arnold Wood

Scene 1, Day 1

Seeing the jail with guard
School or work man
Which, let's pull a switch
Let you know in two weeks
Time to lay it on the line
Sorry man no room yet
Would clean up suit you
Or boredom I bet--jail talk double talk

Scene 2, The Yard

I stalk around
The end is clear
Muscle strength is held very dear
I quake and shiver, don't know a soul
The sun is waning the howls are heard
Bouncing off the windowed walls,
Is this all male scene really me
Or is this a strange out journey
In history,
Jail talk doc, bone-dry double thought.

Scene 3, Classification

So you're upset now,
The place won't do
Please say who or what
Is doing it to you. It's hard to explain
The days are much-stip
Maybe the noise in the common
Is the real pain, man talk to jail
Talk, sweet talk
Who could be happy here in chains
And as to tomorrow
Only only tomorrow knows...

Scene 4, The Cell

I'm resting now
Reading all about the Playboy crowd
There a knock at my door
I go...no one there
It's the wind I guess
Like the wind in her hair
Take it cool I think
Wind and rain
OR JUST PLAIN DOUBLE TALK
...run...running away...

ZODIAC CLASSIFICATION: The Environmental Approach by Hutik

January is the month of snow. Babies beginning in this month are cold-hearted people. They have circulatory problems. They are somewhat anti-social and are potential arsonists because they have a deep inner desire to have fire as a friend. They go to the root of things to obtain nourishment. They love root cellars and pot-bellied stoves, which means their friends are usually corpulent types with secret stores of goodies no one knows anything about. The cache personality.

February is the month of pale sunshine. Babies beginning in this month are pale faces. They do not have marked personalities. They aren't so lusty. Their features are somewhat blurred by events. They are subject to blinding blizzards and icicles of hoar frost form on their noses and chins when adverse circumstances arise. For this reason they are somewhat untrustworthy since they aren't aware of what's happening around them and may try to judge paths in the dark which don't lead to warm futures.

March is the month of slush. Babies beginning in this month are slushy. They are very interested in slush funds and find all sorts of bargains just by the use of pin money. They tend to be penny pinchers and sticklers for detail. They articulate in terse little streams of information, not especially lending themselves, not especially taking anything. They slop around in any available galoshes or rubber boots which give them the familiar insulated personality they are famous for. Under the best of circumstances it's difficult to shock them due to their insulation.

April is the month of rain. Babies beginning in this month are wet blankets. This is not entirely their fault, since older people tend to ignore them when they are most in need of attention and concern. Thus they remain rather infantile personalities with po-po problems extending even into the business world. They are flowing persons though. They are dependable pirates and plumbers, since water interests them greatly.

We observe that The First Quadricate consists of personalities related to our mother, Water, the initial matrix of all life.

May is the month of warming. Babies beginning in this month are radiant people. They do not display growths of personality though. They are intent in bringing the best out of others. There are a few personality puddles, but these aren't alarming. They dry up in retrospect as they warm up to contacts. They are often windy but their purpose in being so is definitely related to getting things dried out so that harder sorts of relationship are possible. They do not care for tears or any other damp conditions. This isn't orderly procedure.

June is the month of hair. Babies beginning in this month are fuzzy. This is because the initial growths they establish require tending by expert gardeners. These people do not usually see it through to the end, since they like beginning lots of new things and going on to always new beginnings. Solid growth doesn't interest them. They appreciate the light side of life and often talk in a fuzzy way about the future and the basics. This is because they feel so free and easy about the life they see.

July is the month of boiling. Babies beginning in this month are hard-boiled people. They are tough. They don't like sissies who complain about little things that don't matter. They are rather protective to people who seriously try to stay out of the hot sun though. They know it takes a special temperament not to be worn out completely by the limelight and public heats. Such people usually have some fountain of water to go to when things get bleak and may even have a shady garden hidden away in the trees.

August is the month of vacations. Babies beginning in this month are lazy. They're relaxed. Life is a perpetual holiday. Why work when the swimming is so marvelous and the strawberries grow in luscious patches in the woods? They don't believe in starvation and deprivation. They become very incensed when someone talks of such impossible nastiness. Life is beautiful and they love everybody until they prove they aren't people at all.

The Second Quadricate is concerned with heat. The next element after water needful to life is fire.

September is the month of turning. Babies beginning in this month are variant personalities. They change at a moment's notice. Some people think of them as unstable personalities, but they just don't like to be chained down to fixations on the way things must be forever and ever. They know this is the mark of the less secure personality. They feel just fine in the midst of their variances of color, mood and shape. People find them very useful as scapegoats since they are not so hot with respect to memory work on dates and names and places, but they never forget a face.

October is the month of earth-leaves. Babies beginning in this month are earthy. They have a crinkly texture to their earthiness which makes them rather pleasant airy sorts. They love to air things out with others, and don't believe in holding things in. They know there's cold-hearted situations just around the corner, but in the meantime it's too pleasant to fall that far into depression. Keep it gay and let the chips fall where they may.

November is misty. Babies beginning in this month are mystic people. They have that delightful sort of non-committance about life. They don't get involved in contracts, finding personal agreements more satisfactory. It is difficult to pin them down as to whether they are cold or hot, since they don't find this question sensible. They are more concerned with the purpose behind any temperature.

December is the end. Babies beginning in this month are concerned with endings. They often get heavy on the matter, and predict all sorts of dire things. We had to invent Xmas to cheer them up. They seem to be afraid that when December 31st arrives, the world will somehow fall off the edge of the table and crash into little pieces like humpty-dumpty. Actually, there's little danger in these people, because the world is well hung on its hinges and turns from 31 to 1 very easily. The Third Quadricate is concerned with earth. A fine thing. You can have all the water and sun there is, but without something to grow in, you got zilch.

LIVING UNITSERIES 4:

The initial purpose of this series was to bring to the general population a factual progress report on the effects of the Living Unit as applied here in this institution. To date, the unit concept has been operational for ten months now and I believe that the concept in its present form is not an effective one nor is it beneficial to the majority of residents. The refusal by the concept administrators to initiate a constructive line of communication with the inmate population in their units is a major cause for its ineffectiveness and lack of constructive progress.

I would think that after ten months of experimentation it would have shown the L.U. officers the hurdles that had to be overcome to achieve any measure of success. The problems have now been exposed yet nothing changes. The idea of total stagnation has now become a reality. The L.U. officers have reverted to the old ways of avoiding problems by trying to ignore them or sluff them off as inconsequential. I will correct myself here, not all the L.U. officers are treading this path, there are some individuals who have sincerely tried to assist the inmates on their caseload as much as they could but again they also have run into this apathy of the majority. It boils down to the delegation of responsibility to irresponsible people.

The Living Unit supervisors have set themselves up in a cosy office in the administrative block with a big fan, lots of coffee and soft chairs. They have isolated themselves from their units and as long as nothing destructive or dramatic takes place they remain ~~in~~ content to sit back and do nothing. Granted they certainly do attend meetings at least once or twice a day or least that is the excuse given to the inmate when he requests to see the Unit Supervisor. Since progress is coming to standstill, I must assume that these meetings do not involve the concept at all. Lets break down some of the major drawbacks.

1. COMMUNICATION:

The gap in communication between the L.U. officers and residents is utterly fantastic. The residents don't know what changes if any are in effect and the officers don't know either because even among themselves there is the gap of communication. The results: Nobodys doing anything and nobody knows anything. All there is are suppositions and maybes and the standard " I don't know or there's nothing I can do ". Unit policy changes have become as frequent as changes in the weather and just as dependable. The whole concept was structured around a closer understanding between the inmate and staff. The need to express ideas and the need to try new programs is a must if the Living Unit Concept is to keep from becoming another misadventure in rehabilitation. It is the responsibility of the Living Unit Supervisor to inform and discuss with his officers any new policies and once these policies have been accepted the responsibility remains with them to inform the inmates in their unit. Failure to do this, shows lack of interest and incompetency. For the inmates to accept the responsibilities of their action in a set program, the policies of that program must be explained to them. A prime example of this communication gap is the following.

Recently through the " grape-vine " the population got wind of the establishment of Diciplinary Boards within the individual units themselves. This is a step forward but speaking for my unit, we never recieved any official notice about such a board, its workings, authority or who would sit on such a board. I don't know where the idea came from to hold a " Judicial Hearing " in our unit since our Unit Supervisor has been gone for a week now and will remain away for another ten weeks, howsoever, this court came to order presided over by a Unit Supervisor from a different unit altogether, a person who is in no way familiar with the background of the inmates in our unit. You may get the idea that being a stranger to the unit the Chairman would be very impartial. Keep in mind that the establishment of these boards was to get away from the pettiness and time consuming work of dealing with minor offences befor the institutional inmate

So, we have the court in session, the judge is present along with his advisors, all we need is the accused. The said mentioned person makes his appearance and is given the option of proceeding with his case before this unit board or having the case placed over for appearance before the institution board presided by the Director or his assistant. The defendant makes his choice known, he would prefer to have his case bound over to the institutional board. The choice was given to him and he made it. The results of this " free " election. The inmate is placed in the hole until his appearance. He has not been found guilty, he has not been given the opportunity to defend himself against the charge since he chose not to proceed at that level, yet he has been sentenced and punished, all this before even being found guilty. It was my understanding that the hole was to be used only in reference to " Flagrant Offences " and not minor ones which can be dealt with at the unit level. If this mans offence was serious and flagrant then he should not have appeared before the unit board in the first place. If the offence is of a minor nature, then the use of the hole as in this case is a flagrant abuse of responsibility by those concerned. There was NO choice given here at all. Either he proceeds with the case or he goes to the hole. What it all boils down to is a fall-back to the arbitrary system of punishment, no matter what the offence or the guilt of the accused. If this is an example of the progress we have made in reference to the Living Unit Concept here in Joyceville, I can forsee only total failure in the near future.

This one incident is a prime example of the communication gap. If the inmates in the units were informed by the unit officers that a policy change was in effect, then explained just how this policy would work, the repercussions involved and the general authority of its punitive measures the whole affair would in most probability not have taken place. I have stressed over and over again the only way with the co-operation and understanding of the inmates can any program in this institution achieve a measure of success but it seems that the powers to be are just not interested in reaching ~~an~~ a understanding with the population and promoting co-operation with

(4)

Lo and behold, there has already been a change in policy since the aforementioned episode. Following a meeting, hastily called, I might add, it was decided that the Diss Cell clause will not be in effect. Of course this doesn't help the individual already there but it will keep others out.

Just after this summit conference a notice was posted on the boards of all the ranges within the unit. I only wish I could make a copy of it to post in this issue. The structure and pettiness of it would amaze you. For example; should an inmate be convicted of an offence by the Mini-Board, he is subject to loss of, recreation, loss of T.V., loss of his radio loss of his hobby-craft privilege loss of his canteen so on and so forth. It reminds me of being in kindergarten all over again. It is apparent that the L.U.s just can not comprehend that the inmates in this institution are all adults and over sixteen. As long as the administrations of the living units deal with us as children they should expect these very same "Children" to rebel. What is needed is a complete new program within the living units to deal with adults in mind and designed along this train. Without a new outlook there is no Living Unit only a forced policy of dos and don'ts. In other words, there has been no change for the better, just a continuation of past failures.

There are a couple of Living Unit officers who I feel should be given credit for their efforts to overcome the crap involved in obtaining constructive results on behalf of their caseload. Jack Sampson and Al Mullins are two of these L.U.s who have sincerely tried and continue to try to do the job required of them. Even when they encounter indifferences from the administration they continue to try. For this attitude credit is due. There are several more L.U.s who are of the same standing as these two but for the time will not be mentioned.


As you can see after having read this , there is not much progress to write about. I write what I see and right now I see failure. It is not the picture I expected, not one I had hoped for and at this time, its the truth. Last hope that the future will be more positive and constructive since the concept is certainly beneficial to all of us. We'll wait and see until next issue.

W.G. Holst.

PRISON ARTS FOUNDATION AWARDS FOR 1976

We are happy to report awards to Joyceville inmates were as follows:

St. Leonard's Society of Canda Awards: one of 4 won by Jim McGrath for an oil painting entitled Pollution

Kimberley-Clark of Canada Limited Awards : A Black Walnut Jewellery Box by 

Western Producer Awards: one of 9 awarded to Edmund Watts for Poetry

AN ACTUAL PAROLE CREDIT SYSTEM by hutik

O.K. You're going out on parole. You have 1000 credits to begin with. You're batting a thousand. If you fall below 500 credits you're going back to the pen. If you're late coming in some night, you're docked 10 credits, if you blow off at a parole officer, this costs you 50 credits. If you're caught drinking and you're not supposed to drink, it costs you 100 credits.

This is more reasonable than bringing a man back to the pen for any of these "offences," which has been the case all along. It introduces an unfair irregularity and pettiness into the parole system to bring one man back for reporting a half hour late and another for drinking contrary to one of his parole conditions. After all, why isn't it recognized that he hasn't broken all conditions? Breaking half of them might be more sensible reason.

Also, if a man gets down around 600 credits, he should be able to earn his way back up in credits. We'll give you 50 credits back if you'll give a talk at the Elizabeth Fry Society meeting. We'll give you 100 credits if you go to see a psychiatrist on your own initiative. We'll give you 10 credits if you'll read some pertinent literature bearing on your case.

Why isn't it possible to institute a sensible credit system like this so men do not find parole revocation such an arbitrary business? In fact, it could begin in the pen in the first place. When a man has 1000 credits he is eligible right then and there to go out on parole--no questions asked!

Dorothy Chunn
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